

306th Military Intelligence Battalion

1st Quarter, FY 01 Training Packet

TASK

Army Substance Abuse Program

Law of Warfare

Military Justice

Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the US Army

Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape

CONDITIONS

Given a training packet you will become familiar with the principles of the Army Substance Abuse Program, Law of Warfare, Military Justice, Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the US Army, and Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape as detailed in listed references.

STANDARDS

Pass a test Receiving a minimum score of 70%. Failure to pass the post test will result in retraining and retesting.

SM must ensure that the completed test for this packet is placed in SM's Individual Training Record. Throughout this lesson, the pronouns he and him refer to both genders.

November 2000

ARMY SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

REFERENCES: AR 600-85, Alcohol and Drug Prevention and Control Program (IO3), dtd Oct 93
Alcoholism in the Work Place: What Can You Do, Krames Communications, 86.

PURPOSE: To explain the Army's policy and programs pertaining to alcohol and substance abuse and provide information concerning the problems associated with alcoholism.

BACKGROUND: Alcohol and substance abuse is a huge problem in today's society and the military is no exception. Although the use of illegal substances in the military has significantly declined over the years, the use and abuse of alcohol remains high. The Army was able to successfully combat the use of illegal drugs because the use of such drugs is easily detectable through the urinalysis process. Also, the drug use, in itself, is a criminal offense, which is easy to prosecute. However, the problem with alcohol abuse is much more complicated. First, the use of alcohol is legal. Second, the use of alcohol is socially acceptable. Third, it is often difficult to determine whether a person is using alcohol in the socially acceptable sense or abusing it. Most people who become dependent on alcohol are not aware of their dependency until significant problems have developed or a serious incident occurs. Currently, the Army's policy is to attempt to rehabilitate known alcohol abusers, that is, if the commander decides to retain the soldier. The rehabilitation process maybe enough to salvage a soldier's career, but it may not save his/her security clearance, especially if a number of alcohol related incidents have occurred. As force reductions increase, the Army's policy concerning alcohol use and abuse is likely to become more strict. It is for this reason you should become very familiar with the Army's current policy pertaining to alcohol and should stay abreast of any changes as they occur.

POLICY: The use of alcohol is legal and socially acceptable, but it should not become the purpose or focus of any military social activity. Abuse or excessive use of alcohol will not be condoned or accepted as part of any military tradition, ceremony, or event. It is Army policy to encourage soldiers and civilian employees to examine their personal use of alcohol; if necessary, they should seek assistance without fear of damage to their careers. Commanders are responsible for informing personnel of inappropriate performance or social misconduct associated with problem drinking and educating their subordinates about alcoholism. Peers are encouraged to provide positive support by calling attention to problem drinking and influencing their peers to volunteer for assistance. It is the responsibility of each individual to conform to Army standards of conduct and performance of duty. Publicity that glamorizes or encourages alcohol abuse is prohibited.

Military personnel on duty will not have a blood alcohol level of .05 percent or above. Any violation of this provision provides a basis for disciplinary action under the UCMJ and a basis for administrative action, to include characterization of discharge. A commander may also take disciplinary or administrative action for any alcohol related incidents that occur during non-duty hours, on or off the installation.

ALCOHOLISM: Alcoholism is a harmful chemical dependency. It is an addictive disease in which the victim becomes dependent on a chemical alcohol. This disease affects a person physically, psychologically, and behaviorally. Alcoholism is not a character weakness or moral shortcoming; it is an unrelenting, progressive disease that leads to death or brain damage. Recovery is possible if the person afflicted gets help in time.

Physical Effects: To the human body, alcohol is a poison; it kills cells. That's why heavy drinking over a long period of time can eventually destroy vital organs including the brain, heart, liver, and pancreas. Chronic alcoholism also damages the digestive tract and interferes with the immune system, leaving the body vulnerable to many serious diseases.

Psychological Effects: Alcoholics have a constant need to rationalize their drinking in order to explain away the problems it creates. That requires manipulating reality that leads to a type of distorted thinking known as "alcohol-think." One of the most common forms of alcohol think is "denial." Denial of a drinking addiction, or that any of the problems in a soldier's life that are caused by drinking, is a problem!

Behavioral Effects: Drinking dominates the behavior of alcoholics. They develop a personal relationship with it that they keep private and guard jealously. They give it their time, their money, and their attention, usually at the expense of family and friends. They lie for it, deceive for it, and think about it constantly. They even risk losing their families and their lives for it. And despite all the harm it caused them, they are unable to control it.

Health Risks: Alcoholics have a greatly increased risk of heart disease, cancer, mental illness, and many other serious diseases. Furthermore, they don't recover the way other people do. Unless drinking is stopped, the eventual outcome is death from organ failure, accidents, common infectious diseases, or suicide.

Warning signs of ALCOHOLISM

Unfit for Duty: Alcohol is a sedative. It gradually shuts down the nervous system, affecting the person's thinking, judgment, and coordination.

Increased Risk to Coworkers: Because of the reasons mentioned above, alcoholics often create safety hazards in the work place. They may endanger themselves and coworkers by taking unnecessary risks.

Frequent accidents: Alcoholic's usually have more accidents than other people.

Absenteeism and Tardiness: Alcoholics often exhibit a pattern of absence that favors Mondays and Fridays and the day after payday. They also frequently arrive late and leave early.

Unreliability: Alcoholism often shows up as a pattern of missed deadlines, poor concentration, confusion about instructions, critical errors in judgment, and lack of attention to details of the job.

Declining Performance: Drinking and the problems that drinking causes occupy much of an alcoholic's attention. Their work suffers and their performance is inconsistent.

CORRECTIVE ACTION: If you think you or someone you know has an alcohol problem, seek help immediately by notifying your chain of command or contacting the local Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Center. Do it before an incident occurs and the choice is no longer yours. Most commanders will make an extra effort to support a soldier who is trying to help him or herself. Denial that a problem exists or thinking it will just go away by itself only complicates the situation and reduces your chances of rehabilitation and subsequent retention in the military.

DISCLAIMER: The Army recently changed the name of this program to Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (ASAP). Although this information paper may not reflect all the new changes to terms and references, the basic information is relatively the same.

LAW OF WARFARE

REFERENCES: FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare, Jul 56
STP 21-1-SMCT, Soldiers Manual of Common Tasks, Oct 94

INTRODUCTION: Man has been fighting wars further back than any recorded history, tales of atrocities abound. In order to set standards for proper conduct of countries and their armed forces, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Hague Conventions number IV of 1907 were developed. As a U.S. soldier, you are bound by these conventions. If you violate these conventions, you will be held accountable. Other countries may not abide by them, but that doesn't affect our obligations. The following are "The Soldier's Rules" conducting combat operations in accordance with the law of war:

1. The primary goal of these conventions is to assure that warfare is conducted in a way as to avoid undue suffering and hardship. The basic principle to follow is to treat them the way you would want to be treated in their position. Fight only enemy combatants. Do not attack:

- a. Civilians.
- b. Enemy soldiers who surrender
- c. Enemy soldiers who are sick or wounded. and who are out of combat.
- d. Medical personnel.
- e. Aircrew members exiting an aircraft in distress (airborne assault troops can be fired upon while in the air).

2. Safeguard enemies who surrender.

- a. Allow enemies to surrender.
 - b. Treat all captive as PVAs..
 - c. Protect all captives from the dangers of combat.
 - d. Evacuate all moveable captives to the rear as soon after capture as possible.
- Remember to use the 5 S's when processing PWs. (Silence, Segregate, Search, Safeguard and Speed to the rear).

3. Do not kill or torture enemy prisoners.

- a. Treat all prisoners humanely
 - (1) Provide prisoners with food, water, shelter, and medical treatment.
 - (2) Do not take money, personal property, or protective equipment from a prisoner, unless ordered to do so.
- b. Protect prisoners from physical or mental abuse.
 - (1) Protect prisoner from acts of violence and intimidation. ~

(2) Do not use prisoners as shield or screens, to clear or plant mines or booby traps, or as hostages.

c. Do not use force or coercion in questioning or interrogating prisoners.

4. Care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.

a. Collect all wounded personnel.

b. Treat all wounded, friend or foe, in accordance with medical priorities.

c. Follow the Golden Rule: Treat enemy wounded as you would want to be treated.

5. Do not attack medical personnel, facilities, or equipment.

a. Do not fire at medical personnel, medical facilities, or medical transport vehicles.

b. Respect medical service symbols (Red Cross, Red Crescent, the Red Lion and Sun, and the Red Shield of David)

(1) Use medical symbols only for medical activities.

(2) Do not hide behind medical symbols.

6. Destroy no more than the mission requires.

a. Follow the Rules of Engagement (ROE).

b. Attack only combat targets. If you encounter a civilian/protected building which is occupied by enemy forces, you are allowed to use only the force necessary to accomplish the mission.

c. Do not attack protected property such as hospitals, churches, shrines, museums, or undefended places.

d. Do not destroy property unless required by the necessities of war.

7. Treat all civilians humanely.

a. Move or detain civilians only for proper cause.

b. Protect civilians from collective punishment, reprisals, or hostage taking.

c. Protect women from forced prostitution, rape, and sexual assault.

8. Respect private property and possessions. Do not: -

a. Steal civilian property.

b. Take war trophies.

c. Seize property unless ordered to do so.

9. Identify the rights and duties of PWs.

a. PWs have the right to:

- (1) Receive housing and clothing.
- (2) Receive enough to stay in good health.
- (3) Receive adequate medical care.
- (4) Maintain proper hygiene.
- (5) Practice their religious faith.
- (6) Send and receive mail.
- (7) Keep personal property except for weapons, military equipment, and military documents.
- (8) Receive packages clothing and educational, religious, or recreational material.
- (9) Have a prisoner representative to the PW commander.
- (10) Receive humane treatment from their captors.
- (11) Have a copy of the Geneva Convention on PWs posted in a area assessable to (or given to) all PWs in their language.
- (12) Have a copy of all camp regulations on PWs conduct posted in a area assessable to (or given to) all PWs.

b. PWs have the duty to:

- (1) Tell their captors and their name, rank service number, and date of birth.
- (2) Obey all lawful camp rules.
- (3) Obey the lawful orders of senior prisoners.
- (4) Perform nonmilitary labor which is not humiliating, dangerous, or unhealthy. Officers and NCOs are required to perform only supervisory work.

* Punishment: If PWs break regulations or rules their captors may punish them for the infractions. However, any protected person, be they a PW or a civilian, may not be punished for anything they did not do. Collective punishment is forbidden.

10. Report all violations of the law of war.

- a. Do your utmost to prevent criminal acts.
- b. Request clarification of unclear orders.
- c. Refuse to obey an orders that is clearly illegal.
- d. Report violations of the law of war to one of the following:

- (1) Chain of command.
- (2) Military police.
- (3) Inspector General.
- (4) A Judge advocate
- (5) A chaplain

11. Weapons: You are not allowed to alter your weapon (including bayonets) in any way that increases suffering. All U.S. and NATO weapons are lawful. Making dum-dum,

explosive, or poisoned bullets is forbidden. Use of poison in any form is expressly forbidden.

CONCLUSION: Military intelligence activities are considered a form of reconnaissance, you don't lose your rights as a PW as a member of the MI Corps. It is not wise to advertise what your MOS is. The Laws of War were set up to protect all participants in an armed conflict. It protects you by making sure that your rights are honored if you are captured, sick or wounded. It gives you the legal right to refuse to take part in immoral and illegal acts. It helps ensure that the least amount of damage and injury is inflicted on non-combatants and their property. The more you become familiar with the Laws of War and Geneva and Hague Conventions the better equipped you'll be to protect your rights and the rights of others.

MILITARY JUSTICE

REFERENCES: FM 27-14, Legal Guide for Soldiers, 16 Apr 1991
Manual of Courts Martial

PURPOSE: To provide fundamental guidance on the military legal system, including adverse actions and sources of assistance.

BACKGROUND: A successful military organization must always be prepared endure the various hardships presented by a combat environment. One of the keys to any successful military organization is discipline. The leaders at all echelons must be able to maintain effective control over their soldiers. To maintain a high level of discipline, the military has developed a system of justice that is more strict than the laws present in our civilian society. It is essential that every soldier be familiar with the military legal system and understand its purpose.

SOURCES OF AUTHORITY: The rules governing military justice and military criminal law come from the following primary sources:

- a. The **Constitution of the United States** is the basic authority for the military justice system. It allows Congress to make a separate military justice system.
- b. The **Uniform Code of Military Justice** (UCMJ) was enacted by Congress in 1950. The UCMJ is a federal law that establishes our present system of military criminal justice. It describes what conduct is criminal and the types of courts and basic procedures used to process military criminal cases.
- c. The **Manual for Courts-Martial** (MCM), 1984, details the rules for military justice and has the force and effect of law. The MCM is published by the President of the United States. It explains military crimes, contains the rules of evidence, and sets forth rules for conducting courts-martial.
- d. **Army regulations** are issued by Secretary of the Army and provide additional guidance to administrators of military justice. For example, AR 27-10 covers the administration of military justice.

KEY PLAYERS IN THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM:

The **unit commander** is usually the first to learn of misconduct that might give rise to administrative action, non judicial punishment, or court-martial charges. He promptly investigates the circumstances of an alleged crime and decide the course of action. The commander will consider the seriousness of the offense, the soldier's past record, potential for further useful service, and the state of morale and discipline in the unit. The commander is responsible for enforcing the law and protecting the rights of the soldier.

The **Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)** has the responsibility to see that criminal justice in a command or on an installation is carried out properly and fairly. The SJA advises commanders at all levels of command. Judge advocates are all fully qualified lawyers and advise and represent soldiers accused of crimes. Although available through the office of the SJA, judge advocates are assigned to the United States Army Trial Defense Service.

Military Judges are assigned to sit on all general and most special courts-martial. These individuals are experienced lawyers with training as military judges. They decide questions of law, instruct the court members on law that applies to the case, and ensure that the trial is conducted legally.

The commander selects active duty soldiers to act as **court members**. An enlisted soldier accused of a crime may request that enlisted soldiers hear his case. In such an instance, at least one-third of the members of the court will be enlisted. They may not, however, be from the same unit as the accused. All members of the court have an equal voice and vote. The accused has the right to challenge any member on the court, including the judge, if the member or judge is not impartial. Any member successfully challenged takes no further part in the trial.

RIGHTS AND PROCEDURES: All soldiers have many basic rights under military criminal law. Four of the more important basic rights are:

The **right to a defense lawyer** provided by the Judge Advocate General Corps free of charge to any soldier facing special or general court-martial. The lawyer acts in the soldier's best interest and is not permitted to reveal any information the soldier provided without the soldier's permission. A soldier also has the right to a civilian lawyer but must pay the full cost without reimbursement from the Government. A soldier is not entitled to an Army lawyer when charged in a civilian court.

The right to "**due process of law**" allows the soldier to confront and cross examine all the witnesses against him. It also allows the soldier to present evidence on his own behalf. Finally, a soldier may not be found guilty of a crime until the Government eliminates any and all reasonable doubt, and is innocent until proven guilty.

The **right to remain silent** provides that no soldier can be forced to give evidence against himself. If a soldier is suspected of a crime, he may not be forced to speak against himself. Before questioning, the soldier must be advised of his right to remain silent and the right to consult a lawyer before, during, and after questioning.

Rights under the law of search and seizure. The examination of a soldier's person, or property in an attempt discover evidence of a crime is only permissible under the following limited circumstances:

- 1) When the commander authorizes a search (must have probable cause).

- 2) When a soldier is apprehended, the soldier and property in her immediate control may be searched.
- 3) When the soldier has consented to the search.
- 4) When evidence of a crime is in danger of removal or destruction and there is no time to get the commander's permission.
- 5) During an inspection. Evidence discovered during an authorized inspection (for example a barracks, health and welfare, or TA-50 inspection) may be seized and admitted as evidence at a court-martial.

PROCEDURES FOR COURT-MARTIAL: Courts-martial are the agencies through which Army magistrates try personnel accused of the "punitive articles" of the UCMJ. There are three types of court-martial, they differ in the number of court members, the seriousness of crimes they try and the amount of punishment they can impose.

Summary Court-Martial (SCM) consists of one commissioned officer and tries minor crimes. Procedures are simplified and punishment limited. The maximum punishment depends on the soldier's rank but may not exceed confinement for one month, forfeiture of two-thirds pay for one month, and reduction in rank. The soldier is permitted to consult a lawyer but is not entitled to have an appointed military lawyer. A soldier has the right to refuse trial by SCM.

Special Court-Martial (SPCM) has at least three members. The defense counsel must be a lawyer and a military judge is normally appointed. The maximum sentence is confinement for six months, forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month for six months, and reduction in rank to the lowest enlisted Grade. In some instances, the sentence may include a bad conduct discharge (BCD).

General Court-Martial (GCM) tries the most serious offenses. It consists of at least five court members and a military judge. Both the prosecuting and defense counsel must be lawyers. A formal investigation must occur before the trial. A GCM may sentence the defendant to any punishment authorized by law.

The punitive articles of the UCMJ are articles 77 through 134. They address three broad groups of crimes and offenses.

- 1) The first group is crimes common to military and civilian law. These include murder, rape, arson, burglary and fraud against the United States.
- 2) The second group includes crimes and offenses peculiar to the military. Examples are desertion, misbehavior before the enemy, disobedience, and sleeping on post.
- 3) Lastly general offenses are prosecuted under articles 133 (Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman) and 134 (General Article) which covers "all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the Armed Forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit to the Armed Forces, and crimes and offenses not capital."

NON JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT (PROCEDURES OF ARTICLE 15): Under Article 15 of the UCMJ a soldier can be punished for violations of the UCMJ. Because this punishment is imposed by the commander instead of a court-martial, it is called non judicial punishment. A company-grade commander (LT., CPT, or warrant officer in command) can impose punishment under Formal or Summarized Article 15 proceedings. The first field grade commander in the soldier's chain of command can impose more severe punishments if the violation justifies them.

The **maximum punishments** which can be imposed under **company-grade** formal Article 15 proceedings are:

- 14 days restriction
- 14 days extra duty
- 7 days forfeiture of pay
- Reduction one pay grade lower (E-4 and below)
- Oral or written reprimand or admonition

Maximum punishments for a summarized Article 15 are limited to 14 days restriction, 14 days extra duty and oral or written reprimand or admonition.

A soldier has certain rights under all Article 15 proceedings (summarized and formal). These include:

- Notification of the nature of the offense
- The right to remain silent
- The right to refuse the Article 15 (unless attached to or embarked on a ship) and demand trial by court-martial
- The right to present a witness
- Appeal

A soldier has additional rights under formal proceedings. These include the right to:

- Consult a lawyer
- Present matters in defense, extenuation, and mitigation
- A public hearing
- Examine documents or physical objects to be used against you
- Have the help of a Spokesperson

Simply accepting the Article 15 procedure (whether formal or summarized) does not mean the soldier admits guilt. Rather, he agrees to the use of the procedures to let the commander, instead of a court-martial, determine his guilt or innocence. If the commander determines a soldier is guilty, the type and amount of punishment the commander may impose under "formal procedures depends on his rank, the soldier's rank, and the size of the unit.

NON JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT VS. NON PUNITIVE MEASURES: Soldiers sometimes do not understand the difference between non judicial punishment and non punitive disciplinary measures. Non judicial punishment can only be imposed for UCMJ violations. Non punitive measures can be used in cases of poor job performance and minor misconduct. These measures include: withholding of privileges, counseling, reprimands and admonitions, administrative reduction in grade, extra training, bars to reenlistment, reclassification. These actions are not punishment; they are administrative and often have a rehabilitative effect on the soldier. Both the Army and the soldier can benefit from their use.

Extra training or corrective training is a non punitive measure available to leaders at all levels including squad leaders and platoon sergeants. The purpose and nature of extra training is often misunderstood. Extra training is given to a soldier who is deficient in a particular area. It must be related to the type of shortcoming. For example, a soldier whose field gear is not properly kept up might have extra inspections or hands on training in cleaning it. Extra training should be coupled with counseling.

ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATIONS: Congress has given the Secretary of the Army very broad authority to provide for administrative separations. These separations, which are different from those imposed by court-martial, may be either involuntary or voluntary. Involuntary separations are used when a soldier is considered unsuitable for further service or the soldier has engaged in misconduct which makes his continued service questionable. Voluntary separation are normally used in cases of principal dependency, hardship, or conscientious objectors. The bottom line in both instances is that the soldier is separated from service before his normal ETS.

SUMMARY: Military Justice is a complex subject. Many aspects of it never touch the average soldier. You benefit by learning the basics and knowing where to look for more information.

SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE DIRECTED AGAINST THE US ARMY (SAEDA)

REFERENCES: AR 381-12, Subversion and Espionage Directed Against US
Army, dtd 1 Jul 81
The Espionage Threat, ID publication DOS-2400-219-88
AR 525-13, Army Terrorism Counteraction Program,
Dtd 4 Jan 88

PURPOSE: To set forth guidance and procedures for the prompt recognition and reporting of incidents of criminal subversion, espionage, sabotage, and international terrorism.

BACKGROUND: The US Army has traditionally been a prime target for foreign intelligence services, sympathizers of foreign governments, and international terrorist. The Army has many installations located both in CONUS and OCONUS and employs thousands of people with access to sensitive and highly classified information. Foreign governments, especially those who are hostile to the US, are constantly trying to obtain information concerning the intentions and capabilities of the US Army. All soldiers must be aware of this fact and be able to detect attempts to gain information of military significance. The following paragraphs will further define SAEDA, describe Foreign Intelligence Service (FIS) methods of operations, and explain reporting procedures.

DEFINITIONS: The term SAEDA refers to more than just espionage activities, it includes all of the following:

- a. Criminal Subversion: Actively encouraging military or DoD civilian personnel to violate laws, disobey lawful orders, or disrupt military activities with the willful intent to interfere with, or impair, the loyalty, moral, or discipline of US military forces.
- b. Espionage: The act of obtaining, delivering, receiving, or communicating national defense related information with the intent or knowledge that the information will be used to injure the United States or give an advantage to any foreign nation. The statute for espionage also applies to anyone having lawful possession or control of national defense information who through gross negligence, permits the information to be lost, stolen, copied, or destroyed. This definition refers to national defense information; the information does not need to be classified for the person to be convicted of espionage.
- c. Sabotage: The deliberate injury, destruction, or defective production of national defense materials by either an act of commission or omission.
- d. International Terrorism: The calculated use of violence, or the threat of violence to attain political, religious, or ideological goals. This is done through intimidation, coercion, or by instilling fear in a group of people who are not the immediate victims. Terrorism involves a criminal act which is often symbolic in nature.

COMMON TACTICS: Foreign intelligence agents and terrorist often employ similar methods to collect information. First, they identify soldiers who have access to the information they are trying to collect. Then they try to find a personal weakness which can be used to control the soldier (e.g., financial instability, excessive greed, disgruntlement, alcohol/drug addition, homosexuality, sex). The agents will learn as much as they can about the soldier and his/her perceived weakness then apply whatever approach they feel will work best. For example, they may offer a soldier who is deeply in debt a large amount of moneys They may offer a disgruntled soldier a chance to get even with the system that "screwed him/her over." A lonely soldier may be offered a companion to fulfill his/her sexual fantasies. Often they employ a combination of inducements. During the 1980s, monetary gain was the motivating factor for sixty percent of the discovered incidents. Adventuresome, sex, and blackmail were major factors in the remaining incidents. Below are examples of the two most common approach techniques.

- a. Cold Pitch: The foreign agent approaches someone with the desired access and solicits cooperation. This approach is usually used when the cooperation is required immediately. To increase the chance of success, the agent may employ a lever such as blackmail, a promise of a large amount of money, or an implied threat of harm.
- b. Developmental Technique: The agent, under false pretenses, gets to know the soldier and tries to become his/her friend by establishing a common interest, or fulfilling a dependency. As the agent gradually gains the trust of the soldier, he/she begins to ask for information or special favors. Although the agent tries to remain on a friendly basis with the soldier, he/she may later resort to blackmail or threats of harm.

REPORTABLE INCIDENTS: Reporting, the following incidents and situations is mandatory. Failure to report them may result in disciplinary action under the UCMJ.

- a. Attempts by unauthorized persons to obtain classified or unclassified information relating to US Army activities, personnel, facilities or materiel through questioning, elicitation, trickery, bribery, or blackmail.
- b. Attempts by unauthorized persons to obtain national defense information through photographs, observation, collection of documents or material, or any other means.
- c. Attempts by persons with a known, suspected, or possible foreign intelligence background to establish any type of friendship or business relationship, or to place army personnel under obligation through special treatment, favors, gifts, money, or other means.
- d. All incidents where Army personnel or their dependents have traveled through a foreign country and were questioned regarding official duties, requested to provide military information, or coerced in any way to cooperate with a foreign intelligence service.

- e. Acts of deliberate compromise committed, attempted, or contemplated by army personnel.
- f. Any information concerning international terrorist activities.
- g. Known or suspected incidents of sabotage, or treason.
- h. Intrusion into classified or unclassified automated information systems by unauthorized users or authorized users trying to gain unauthorized access.
- i. Unauthorized or unexplained absence of DA personnel with TS or TS/SCI clearance.

REPORTING PROCEDURES: If you are approached in any manner described above, do not agree or disagree to do anything, remain noncommittal. Remember as many details as possible and report the incident to the nearest INSCOM counterintelligence office (CI). If this is not possible, report it to your unit commander or security manager, but tell no one else, or if state side call 1-800-CALL-SPY (225-5779). Any incidents should be reported within 24 hours. Under no circumstance should you conduct our own investigation or follow the suspect. Knowledge of the incident must be limited to only those who have a need to know. If an incident occurs when you are traveling and you can not contact an INSCOM (CI) unit, report it to the nearest FBI office. If traveling abroad, report it to the nearest US military authority or consulate security office. Upon return, report the incident to your local INSCOM (CI) office. If you think someone you know may be engaged in espionage activities, report it in the same manner described above. Some of the classic indicators are unexplained wealth, unusual probing into subject matter where there is no clear need to know, unusual volunteering to work late, and frequent foreign travel.

COUNTERING THE TERRORISM THREAT: Terrorism is any activity that uses violence or threat of violence to attain goals that are either political, religious, or ideological in nature. The problem with terrorism is that it is virtually unpredictable. We cannot stop terrorists from entering this country let alone guess when and where they will strike. The only thing we can do is have good security measures already in place.

Every soldier in the United States Army is a target for terrorism. You should be constantly aware of your environment. You need to be aggressive when you feel something is not right in any given situation. If you see something out of place, you should report it. If something looks like it has been tampered with, like a vehicle or an electrical switch, then report it. You have an obligation to report anything that does not seem right to your Battalion S2, Commander, or Military Police. They will contact Army Counter Intelligence and the Military Police (if not already notified).

Currently, there is no indication that any domestic or foreign terrorist group poses a significant threat to the Fort Huachuca area. This could change, and if it does, you will be informed of the change. Overall, Federal and State authorities continue to be successful in neutralizing terrorists activities in CONUS. However, authorities remain

concerned about the threat posed by radical Middle Eastern terrorists, particularly those linked to state sponsors. Continued increased security precautions are considered prudent.

The Army's worldwide presence increases the vulnerability of our soldiers and their families to terrorist acts overseas. Recent terrorist incidents show US military personnel are often singled out as targets for attack. The following general security measures are intended to lower your symbolic profile and reduce the threat of attack when traveling through high risk areas (the EN S2 can provide a list of high risk areas):

- a. Use MAC flights whenever possible
- b. Avoid wearing military uniforms on commercial flights
- c. Use a blue (tourist) passport instead of the red (official) one
- d. Make billeting arrangements on US facilities
- e. Avoid making reference to rank or military organizations
- f. Do not travel with classified information (mail it)
- g. Avoid loitering in public sections of airports
- h. Blend with other passengers as much as possible

SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE, AND ESCAPE
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REFERENCES: AR 350-30, Code of Conduct/SERE
 FM 21-78, Resistance and Escape, Dec 81
 FM 21-76, Survival

PURPOSE: To ensure that each individual soldier is prepared and has confidence in his ability, should the need arise, to accomplish SERE under all conditions which may be encountered in carrying out his unit's primary or contingency mission.

SURVIVAL: In preparing for survival there are two things you can do now. First, train for survival in different environments, emphasizing physical fitness. Second, learn about the area you are in or the area to which you will operate. The will to survive must be maintained at all times. Your major enemies are pain, cold, heat, thirst, hunger, fatigue, boredom, and loneliness. All of these problems can be overcome; a positive mental attitude is the key to survival. *The word survival itself can guide you in a critical situation:*

S – Size up the situation, your surroundings and your equipment. Decide upon a course of action, using the 5 Ws, and the special equipment you have or will need to create to accomplish the actions.

U – Undue haste makes waste. When it comes to survival, not doing an action is often more important than doing one, Act don't react. Careful planning is the key to success.

R – Remember where you are. This is a basic principle that should always be followed. If you or a member of your group have a map and a compass, always know where you are. If you do not have a map, try to make one. Knowing where you are and where you are going is of utmost importance.

V – Vanquish fear and panic. These are the greatest enemies of survival. They destroy the ability to make sound decisions, causing you to react to feelings and imagination rather than the situation.

I – Improvise. Learn to use the natural things around you for different needs. No matter how complete a survival kit you have, it will run out. Your imagination will not. Use it.

V – Value living. Everyone has a strong will to live. In a survival situation many things combine to wear you down. Don't give in, a stubborn refusal to give in to obstacles will give you the mental and physical power to endure.

A – Act like the natives. The natives can be human or animal. They have adapted to the local environment, by observing and following their example, valuable

clues can be learned on how to survive. Food and water are both required by all living things, by watching others you can locate sources of both.

L – Live by your wits, but for now, learn basic skills. The time to learn basic skills for survival is now. It's too late for train to survival once you are in a survival situation.

The following are some conditions and factors that help to maintain the will to survive:

- a. Sense of responsibility; loyalty to country and duty.
- b. Family and home ties; the desire to return to family.
- c. Control of panic; maintain self control, think the problem through.
- d. Planning; prepare a plan that makes use of all available resources.
- e. Patience; be patience and willing to wait.
- f. Endure; pain, discomfort and many other unpleasant conditions must be accepted and overcome.
- g. The strong help the weak; in a group, encourage those who want to give up. Calm their fears and persuade them to do their best.
- h. Self-preservation; a group leader with a strong will to survive enhances everyone's chance of survival.

EVASION: Evasion is nothing more than eluding the enemy, surviving and returning to friendly territory. The basic principles involved are: cover and concealment; take your time; conserve food and equipment; rest and sleep; and conserve strength as much as possible,

Evasion is classified as either short-range or long-range. Short-range evasion takes place near the front line and normally can be accomplished in a few hours or perhaps a couple of days. Normally a soldier will have all his/her equipment and a good knowledge of the location of friendly lines. In contrast, long-range evasion requires weeks, months or even years to succeed and will most likely cover unknown territory.

The first action to take when you become involved in an evasion situation is to move a short distance from the immediately hostile area and seek cover. At this point, the most important thing to do is avoid the urge to move too quickly. Use this time to plan your method of travel, to check your equipment and plan, plan, plan.

Periods of travel are the most vulnerable times for the evader. Most evaders are captured because they followed the easiest and shortest route. Movement attracts attention so avoid major roads and populated areas. Use cover and concealment; travel

at night and during periods of bad weather whenever possible. Move slowly from point to point, then stop and plan your route for the terrain ahead. Being in a hurry will get you captured. Disguise attempts should be carefully evaluated. As long as you are in your uniform, you can expect to be treated as a prisoner of war (PW) if captured. This entitles you to commit acts of violence against military personnel and targets. Civilian clothing will negate this protection and may cause you to be convicted as a spy.

When seeking shelter while evading, existing shelters such as abandoned houses, barns, caves and similar structures should be avoided. Such structures are almost certain to attract the enemy's attention.

The obstacles that are encountered during an evasion effort fall into two categories, natural and man-made. Natural obstacles can hinder both you and the enemy. Still, correctly used, they can provide concealment both for travel and when stopped. Natural obstacles may represent your best chance of successful evasion. Man-made obstacles, on the other hand, are the evaders' greatest hindrance. Man-made obstacles will normally be monitored or guarded by the enemy. Two of the major obstacles that you may encounter in an evasion action are border crossings and front-line crossings. Most of these obstacles require careful and deliberate planning to cross. Not only must you consider enemy forces when planning a crossing, you also have to think of friendly forces. The best time for crossing enemy lines is, of course, during darkness or poor visibility. Unfortunately, these are the worst times to approach friendly lines. Your best course of action is probably to cross through enemy positions during low visibility and stop in front of friendly positions until conditions improve enough for visual recognition. When establishing contact with friendly forces, say something typically American and wave a white flag. Wait for and follow any instructions given.

RESISTANCE: Resistance is the act of withstanding enemy attempts to indoctrinate you or pressure you into accepting your captivity on their terms.

Most ideologically motivated forces, in addition to their military objectives, have the mission to convert others, including prisoners to their form of government. To do this the captor attempts to disturb the prisoners' frame of mind, to raise questions about the intentions of their own government and shake their faith in it. The ultimate goal is to convince the prisoners the captor's ideology is the best. The indoctrination mission is supported by a well-organized and disciplined program of teaching and instruction. It is usually well planned and efficient, and is administered by trained personnel.

Basically, the indoctrination program has two major objectives. The first is to completely indoctrinate a small select group of prisoners in the theory and practice of the ideology as the best form of government. The captors select compliant prisoners and offer them special privileges and training. The second objective is to undermine the faith and trust of the remaining prisoners in their leaders, government and fellow prisoners. The primary methods used to indoctrinate prisoners are repetition, harassment, and humiliation.

Confidence in yourself, your family, your unit, your country and your religion serves as a very effective defense against indoctrination. If you are uncooperative, you are considered poor material for indoctrination. If an interrogator cannot induce you to give any information other than name, rank, service number and date of birth then indoctrination is obviously impossible. Above all, maintain the will to survive

ESCAPE: It is the duty of every soldier to attempt escape if captured by enemy forces. This principle is clearly stated in the Code of Conduct.

The best chances for a successful escape occur during the early periods of your detainment. The front-line troops of the enemy are not as well trained in prisoner control as regular prisoner guards. You will be nearer front lines and have a better idea of the terrain and the required direction of travel. The transit toward the rear will nor Rally provide many opportunities for escape. Travel may be by foot, vehicle or rail. Normally the guards will be walking wounded of the enemy also being transported to the rear. A successful escape will depend upon a quick estimate and prompt action to take advantage of any unexpected occurrences. Friendly mortar, artillery and air strikes can cause mass confusion. Guards will often take cover, providing a chance for escape. Evacuation by vehicle or train will usually take place during periods of limited visibility, often under blackout conditions, offering many chances for escape. Remember, early escape has the best chance of success.

QUIZ – Training Packet #1

Name:	Date:	Plt:
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ASAP

1. TRUE / FALSE: Alcohol abuse is not a problem in today's Army.
2. List four of the warning signs of alcoholism.
3. What is the best thing to do if you or someone you know has a problem with alcohol?
4. What harmful physical effects can alcohol have on your body?
5. TRUE / FALSE: Alcoholism is a disease.

THE LAW OF WAR

6. What agency traditionally looks after the interest of all PWs?
7. To what extent must PWs be provided food, water, shelter, and medical care?
8. TRUE / FALSE: Are PWs allowed to write to their families?
9. TRUE / FALSE: Are you allowed to alter you ammunition (i.e. make dum-dum ammunition)?
10. TRUE / FALSE: You are being held as a PW in a camp where there are PWs from several nations. Your captor only needs to post regulations in one language.

11. List two tactics that are considered unlawful under the Laws of War.
 - a.
 - b.
 12. What is the purpose of the Geneva-Hague Conventions?
 13. If you believe that you have been given an order that may violate the laws of war, what should you do first?
 14. TRUE / FALSE: If you determine that you have been given an order which violates the laws of war, you should obey it and report it as soon as possible.
 15. TRUE / FALSE: It is legal for you captors to confiscate any personal religious items which are contrary to their faith.
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MILITARY JUSTICE

16. Who provides a defense lawyer for the soldier?
 17. How many members does a Special Court Martial have at a minimum?
 18. List the maximum punishment imposed under a company grade formal Article 15.
 19. List the primary sources of authority for governing military justice.
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SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE DIRECTED AGAINST THE US ARMY (SAEDA)

20. What is criminal subversion?
21. Name the two most common approach tactics that foreign intelligence services will use.

22. Give two reportable SAEDA incidents.

23. Name three ways that you can report SAEDA incidents.

24. What is terrorism?

25. Who do you report possible terrorist activity to?

26. What is the current terrorist threat for the Fort Huachuca area?

SERE

27. What is the first thing you should do when preparing for survival in adverse conditions?

28. What are the six primary causes of stress in basic survival situations?

29. What does the "I" stand for in the key word S-U-R-V-I-V-A-L?

30. Why is it important to control your fear and not panic?

31. List four items that should be included in a survival kit.